NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1887.

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## NOTICE OF COERCION.

THE IRISH PARTY BEAT A RETREAT AFTER SITTING TWENTY-ONE HOURS.

A STORMY WEEK AHEAD-THE KELLER CASE BAD-LY OVERWORKED-THE QUEEN'S CELEBRA-TIONS-LORD R. CHURCHILL'S RETURN-MR. BRIDGMAN'S PICTURES-MUSI-CAL AND DRAMATIC.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copuright, 1887 : North American Cable News Co. LONDON, March 22 .- After a continuous sitting of over twenty-one hours the House of Commons adjourned this aftern on at 1:20. This is the first result of Mr. Balfour's notice of the new Coercian bill. Mr. Morley's proposal of an amendment, that the landlords ought to be coerced first, though heartily approved and cheered by the Irish members, mollified in no degree the Parnellite wrath, and it was determined to give the Ministry forthwith a taste of what is in store for them when the bill is brought in. The estimates afforded an excellent occasion. Almost any license is permissible when Supply is under discussion. Naval estimates came first, and obstruction on these, beginning before midni ht, lasted till 4:30 this morning. The new closure was then applied and carried, and the Navy estimates were also carried by a vote of 210 against 52. Then came the Civil Service estimates. The Government wanted to vote over three millions sterling on account for two months, but the Irish members said that no money should be granted without explanation of sundry Irish questions, Mr. Labouckere, Mr. Conybeare and other English Radicals led the motley force which kept up the game for eight hours more. The scene was lively rather than violent. Toward eleven o'clock this morning Mr. Balfour appeared and briefly answered sundry Irish questions. However, the Irish had had enough of it and caught at the opportunity of retreat. Mr. Sexton said they had extorted enough to justify themselves, not to Ireland only but to England, and allowed a vote to be taken. Mr. Sexton is mistaken about England, say the Liberals. The more sober men of that party warn

court has nothing to do with his priestly office. for it is nothing to do answer relate in the remotest degree to secrets of the confessional. Father Keller was chosen, shrewdly sional. Father Keller was chosen, shrewdly that the Government give comparative a atistice of the inverse of the inver sional. Father Keller was chosen, shrewdly enough, to hold funds for tenants who combined under the Flan of Campaign. Bankruptcy proceedings were begun against a tenant, and Father Keller was summoned to testify respecting the funds in his possession to which the creditors were entitled. But he refused to answer even a preliminary question. "The Daily News," a thorough Home Rule organ, justifies the authorities. It declares that no fair-minded person can say the Government is to blame; that Mr. John Morley would have been obliged to carry out the order of the Court, as Mr. Baifour is; that the law must be administered; and that nothing can injure the prospects of Home Rule except the suspicion that Home Rule is favorable to Anarchy. If the Irish leaders propose without legal remedy; then illegal acts to Rule is favorable to Anarchy. If the Irish leaders here take Liberal advice, they will drop the Keller case. The Tories will be delighted if the Irish law-abiding people, regardless of party, are with

Olympia is but the first in a series of proposed entertainments. Olympia is a vast hippodrome, holdmg 15,000 people, where the Queen might give immeuse pleasure to the multitude; but she chose to go alone," The papers publish long descriptions of her visit and the performance, many of them in a most lyrical tone. The Queen's own account, in the official "Court Circular," is exceedingly curious. It embodies the programme with the names of the circus riders. Her Majesty is expected this week or next to visit the Lyceum Theatre in the afternoon, when "Faust" will be acted by Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and the whole company to a house consisting exclusively of the Queen and her suite. The Queen's visit to Birnangham to-norrow lasts three hours and costs \$100,000. There are economists in that municipanty who insist that \$30,000 an hour is dear,

Lord Randolph Churchill will arrive in England toward the end of next week, and the friends who were lately announcing that all compromise be tween him and the Ministry was impossible are now singing a different tune. They go about whispering that a place will speedily be made for him in the Cab net, and that he will not refuse the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, nor decline to take a place on the front beach, even under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Smith.

The American Minister and Mrs. Phelps, whose health has improved, return from Monte Carlo to London on Monday next.

Lord Rosebery started yesterday again for Vien-

na, and goes thence to Berlin. Colonel Hughes-Hallett's attempt in the House of Commons to galvanize the dead Admiralty scandal proved a blank failure. His long story about the proceedings of Mr. Hitchborn, the American Navy agent, was drawn, as Colonel Hughes-Hallett had to confess, from Mr. Hitchborn's published account. That settled the matter in the opinion of

the House, and the Admiralty did not think it worth while to make any reply whatever to Colonel Hughes-Hailett. Professor Huxley's weighty letter in yesterday's 'Times" is one more attempt to rouse the English public to the necessity of furthering technical education, unless this country is ready to fall behind in the industrial race. Fairly good organizations and schools, according to Professor Huxley, already exist, but they are unable to accomplish the work they are fitted for because sufficient funds are wanting. Reading between

Lord Hartington's recent speech will do something. and Professor Huxley and Lord Hartington to gether will ultimately have their way. Messrs. Macmillan have secured Lord Tennyson's

the lines of his letter you will see it is as usual the Treasury whose niggardly policy toward the department of science and art paralyzes effort.

bilee Ode for the April number of their magazine at a price perhaps unprecedented. The exhibition of the works of Mr. Bridgman, the erican painter, in the rooms of the Fine Arts

ciety in Bond-st., includes over 200 sketches and tix finished pictures, "The Times" discusses Mr. dgman in a tone of unwonted enthusiasm, declaring that everything tells of consummate acment. The subjects are mostly taken from Egypt and Algeria. Mr. Bridgman's chief strength lies in horses and scenes of full southern sunlight. "The limes" pronounces such studies ite masterly. The well-known picture, "A Hot rgain in Cairo," exhibited at the Salon in Paris,

fectly known in London, secures now an English

What is still called Royal Italian Opera is proceeding at the Covent Garden Theatre in an extremely democratic manner, under Colonel Mapleson's management. Prices have been cut down more than a half and restrictions of dress abolished. The theatre is crowded by a popular audience, and the fashionable world stays away and is not missed. Colonel Mapleson's stars include several American debutantes. The latest of these, Mile. Gutri, appeared last evening as " Leonora," with little success. Miss Engle, of Chicago, did better last week, thanks to youth, pleasing appearance and ability to sing in tune with a rather thin voice.

The first advertisement of Mrs. Potter's debut at the Haymarket Theatre appears very quietly in to-day's papers. No attempt is made to present her as a star. She is announced, as she desired and as was agreed when the contract was signed, as a member of the company who are to play Mr. Wilkie Collins's " Man and Wife," which will be acted for the first time at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday next. The demand for seats for the first night continues and the house could have been sold many

IRELAND MUST BE GOVERNED.

THE PARLIAMENTA A STRUGGLE BEGUN. IF THE GOVERNMENT'S M. ASURES ARE NOT ADOPT-ED LORD SALISBURY WILL APPEAL TO THE

COUNTRY-JOHN MORLEY'S DEFENCE,

LONDON, March 22,-William Henry Smith, the Government leader, arose amid cheers and counter cheers in the House of Commons this evening, and moved that the bill to: the amendment of the Criminal law in Ireland have precedence over all orders of the day. He said Ireland was in a state of disorganization and the Government was bound to act under a sense of public disty, particularly when they found juries in test country intimidated and natorious criminals whose deeds were it initial to the existence of society getting off scot free Mr. Smith said be would retrain from six-ing the details of the Licasure, leaving that to the Chief Secretary for Ireland What he now to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. What he now urged was that the Leasure was absolutely necessary for the security and happiness of the law-abiding population of Ireland. Referring to the amendment of which notice was given last night by John Morley re-Liberals. The more sober men of that party warn the Parnellites of the danger in the course they are taking, that the country will be disgusted and the Government strengthened. But the Irish, I understand, are resolved on going to the bitter end. Anything sooner than submit to Coercion, is their cry.

A stormy week is in prospect. Debate on Mr. Morley's amendment is expected to last till Friday or later. Beyond that nobedy cares to conjecture.

The American Irish, according to cable disputches, are taking up the Keller case and iscendispressionment of this priest. The feeling here, among the friends and allies of the Irish party, is that Father Keller's case has been worked for more than it is worth. His conflict with the court has nothing to do with his priestly office.

Indiction of Ireland, Reterring to the amendment of which notice was given last hight by John Morley to which notice was given last hight by John Morley to which notice was given last hight by John Morley in last high to John Morley in lastice has hight by John Morley to which notice was given last hight by John Morley in last high to by John Morley in last hight by John Morley in last high to do which hor the discretal stanging the declaration of ungency for the Government in the same adoption of a similar amendment of which notice was given last high to John Morley as a high to by John Morley in last high to John Morley in last high to John Morley in last high to John Morley also have five declaration of ungency for the Government in the House how Mr. Gladstone rested the adoption of a sindar amendment of the losse amed as that of Mr. Smath reminded the House how Mr. Gladstone rested the adoption of a sindar amendment of the flower ment in the following field in the flower ment as that of Mr. Smath reminded the House how Mr. Gladstone rested the adoption of a sindar amendment of the flower ment in the declaration of ungence as that of Mr. Smath reminded the House how Mr. Gladstone rested the adoption of a sindar amendment of the last depriva

John Morley, in moving the rejection of the motion

pects of Home Rule except the suspicion that Home Rule is favorable to Anarchy. If the Irish leaders here take Liberal advice, they will drop the Keller case. The Tories will be delighted if the Irish choose to take issue on a point where English law-abiding people, regardless of party, are with them.

The Queen's personal celebration of her own jubilee is beginning to be interesting. Her visit to jubilee is beginning to be interesting. Her visit to jubilee is beginning to be interesting. penal laws of the eighteeth century dia more laying to Ireland than did the agratian laws of the present century. [Hear! Hear!] To ask urgency for placing the law upon the side of the landloro was to shut the door of hope upon the teanst. His dedicrate convic-tion was that there had never been a more wanton, gratutious and unjustifiable resert to the ever-failing.

gratutious and unjustimatic resort to the ever-lating, ever-no sone as remedy of coercon. [Cheers.]

Mr Balfour accused Mr. Moriey of bestowing adverse criticism and invectives upon a measure that was as yet unknown. Mr. Gindstenesin 1881 t ld the House to consider not only the amount of crime but its character and what it was aimed at. The bill had been

to consider not only the amount of crime but its character and what it was aimed at. The bill had been torced upon the Government because the present current of crime was aimed at the subversion of the law—the basis of order. It was beside the question to tell the House that there were some bad landlords and oppressed tenants. This must be expected while human nature remains what it is.

Referring to the land legislation of the late Government, Mr. Balbour characterized it as a huminating faiture. The conversion of a section of the Liberals to Home Kule was a confession of that failure. The land bill about to be introduced would make the working of the act of 1881 far smoother and give equitable reliet to tenants. [Hear! Hear! He would not pretend that the measure would solve the land question. The only solution of that was a great measure dealing with land purchase which the covernment was reacy to introduce when the Opposition was prepared to receive it. [Cheers.] The leaders of the Opposition, though now concerted into triends of the National Legue, knew that it was a combination numing at illegal ends through terrorism. Every man who wished to stop short of senaration would be petectly mad if he followed the policy of Mr. Morley, Let the Government have the power to vindicate the existing law and then respect for inture legislation would be insured. [Cheers.]

COURCION COMBINED WITH RELIEF. AN OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN OF

OPERATIONS. LONDON, March 22.—Though neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Baifour gave any explicit statement of the Government's Irish measures to-day, an analysis of their speeches dis closes the fact that a definite policy has been decided upon and fully elaborated, covering all the legislation for Ireland that the Government will ever consent to propose. The programme will open with the Coercion bill conjoined with a Tenants' Relief bill to be introduced in the House of Lords next week. The relief proposals will consist of giving tenants power to stay evictions by declaring their inability to pay full rent and wiping out the claim by surrender to the Bankraptcy Court. A grand measure for land

to the Bankruptcy Court. A grand measure for land purchase will follow. This measure is now known to be based upon Mr. Chamberlain's land bank scheme. If the Government should be defeated at any point in the development of their policy they will not resign, but will appeal to the country. The confident tone of the Ministerialists confirms the generally accepted report that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington assisted in building the scheme and approve the final structure.

The Parnellites are eager to fight to the bitter end at every stage, but they find the Gladstonians reluctant to support them. Instead of contesting the urgency motion to the utmost extremity, the Gladstonian whips, without consulting the Parnellites, to-night arranged with the Government whips to divide on the Morley amendment on Thursday, thus opening the road to the passage of the Coercion bill before the Easier recess. The Parnellites are disposed to disregard the whips and are arranging to continue the struggle independently.

LONDON, March 22.-The race for the Brocklesby Stakes for two-year-olds at the Lincoln Spring Meeting to-day was won by G. Young's bay colt Volcano, with the Duke of Portland's bay gelding Saltpetre second and Leopold of Fortakat's bay geating Sattper's second and Leopon de Rothschild's brown coit Sainfoin third. There were twenty starters. Volcano won by a head. Sainfoin fin-ished three lengths behind taltpetre. The betting was nine to two against Volcano, eleven to one against Sait-petre and ten to one against Sainfoin.

ANARCHISTS TO BE TRIED WITHOUT A JURY. VIENNA, March 22.-The leaders of the Anarchists on rial here-Wawrunck, Weaver, Kaspari and Mason-will be tried on the charge of having secretly prepared ex-plosives with criminal intent. This charge has been substituted for a graver charge involving death, or which it was at first intended to prosecute the prisoners because the latter would, it has been found, have in volved a shocking number of executions. The prisoners will be tried without a jury.

ROME, March 22.—A theological disputation was held to-day in the American College in the presence of Carworthy example of the handiwork of the best of dinal Glibbons, Archbishops Carr and Sembratowitch, become's pupils. Mr. Bridgman, heretofore imper-

the Propaganda, and Monsignor O'Bryan. Monsignor Satolli, professor of theology in the college of the Propa-ganda, was moderator. The contending students were Thomas Kendedy, William Guinon and Frederick Rooker,

of the American College, against Stephen Issa, a Chaldean; David Assad, a Syrian, and Joseph Deguire, a Canadian, of the Propaganda College. The thesis was "On the Gods." The proceedings were ope of by Rooker, who read an introductory in Latin. The debate lasted two hours, when Cardinal Gibbons congratulated

A BOMB FOR THE SALVATIONISTS. DYNAMITE IN A MEETING AT QUEBEC CREATES

CONSTERNATION. QUEREC, March 22.—This city is all excitement to-night over a dastardly attempt to destroy human life. While the French pertien of the Salvation Army were holding a meeting in Jeffrey Hale School Hall to-night, some person throw a bomb into the hall through a broken window pane. The bomb exploded almost immediately and wrecked the front of the building. No one was killed, but two or three persons were seriously injured.

The inmates were nearly frightened to death. Women screamed and fainted and men rushed to and fro in the greatest excitement, unable to realize what had occurred. The explosion caused persons two blocks away to rush from their houses, imagining an earthquake had

The persons who concected and carried out the plot are believed to be some young men belonging to a high class of society, who made themselves conspicuous in the riots waged against the members of the army when

THE AMEER WOULD FIGHT THE CZAR. DESCUNCING BIM AS A TYRAST AND PROMISE-

BREAKER, AND URGING A RELIGIOUS WAR. LONDON, March 22.-Advices from Kabul state that the Anicer has sent printed circulars to the tribes of Kohistan urging them to join him in a holy war againhussia. The circular denounces the Czar as a tyrant and promise-breaker. It warns the tribes that the sian troops are daily advancing, and that if they ever occupy Afghanistan they will continue in possess ion of that country. The circular also tells the sion of that country. The circular also tells the people how Turkey, fighting for the cause of Islamism, opposes Russia. The Ameer summoved the Moslem trachers and doctors throughout the country to Kabul, where sey were ferred at his direction after which the Ameer ordered them to heits the Nation to a "chad (religious war) against Russia. It is asserted by the Ameer's council that the "chad" is now being actively preached. There is discontent in the garrison at Herat. The troops are paid in provisions, as no cash is available. It is stated that trouble is being fomented by Russian spies.

THE HUDSON'S BAY FISHING GROUNDS. CANADA INTENDS TO TRY TO STOP AMERICANS FROM GOING THERE.

OTTAWA, March 22 (Special),-Captain Gordon, commander of the Hudson's Bay expedition of 1885, in his

report to the Government says:

The fisheries of our northern sea are well worthy of careful consideration and will repay those who undertake their development. The whole of the fishing and trading done in the Hudson's Bay region is at present in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company and New-England whalers, mostly the latter. The whole fishing, wairus hunding and popoles fishing are capable of great extension and are certainly profitable pursuits since the Americans can afford to keep ship: in commission for eighteen months in order to ash there less than four. I would strongly urge the necessity of protecting these fisheries, and in any negotiations with the United States divisions to fish in the territorial waters of Canada, the value of the Hudson's Bay and Straits region as a fishing ground should be strenely insisted on. Under any circumstances we should retain the rights to prescribe the methods used. Every United States whaler that goes into Hudson's Bay is an unitensed trader.

Acting upon the report the Minister of Marine and report to the Government says:

Acting upon the report the Minister of Marine and a protection measure for this region as against the United States fishermen.

OLIVER M. BENEDICT GONE.

HIS FRIENDS ANXIOUS CONCERNING HIM.

FEARS THAT HE HAS ENDED HIS LIFE, Oliver M. Benedict, until recently the legal representative of several prominent business firms of this city, has not been at his office, No. 210 Broadway, for some time, and it was surmised yesterday that he had committed saicide. His friends are greatly alarmed, though his A few years ago he started on a professional career in

New York under highly favorable auspices. Of excellent family, with hosts of influential friends, with superior ics that had been carefully trained manners that made him a general future success seemed assured. lie was born in Rochester, but came here about seven years ago, when twenty-six years old. His father, Oliver Atterney-General of this State. One of the young man's of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who has all in his power to keep his brother in law in the path of rectitude and hosor. While studying in Rochester Benedict became somewhat addicted to various forms of gambling, though not to an alarming extent. He came here on the advice of Major Back, manager of R. B. Kirk & Co., an old friend of the family. The major introduced him to that firm and to many other business houses of the city. Kirk & Co. employed him as counsel and he gave excellent satisfaction. All his other chants seemed equally pleased with the way he managed the cases entrusted to him. His business increased rapidly and was herative. He attended Dr. Bridgman's charch pretty requirally and moved in good social circles.

Gradually, however, his friends noticed a change in him. He became somewhat neglectual of his clients' interests, frequently failing to attend to matters put in his charge when they came up in court. Sometimes he would absent himself for days without making any explanation of his movements. Then he would return and devote himself rigorously to his work for a while. Last summer the periodic reformation did not take place as smal. He was at the races most of the time and lost nearly all he had. One of his friends said last night that when the season ended the young invyer had actually to pawn his clothes. Beslacs he owed his landhaly for room rest, and oved many others from whom he succeded in getting money.

In October he went to Major Buck, told him his condi-Benedict became somewhat addicted to various forms

and owed many others from whom he succeeded in getting money.

In October he went to Major Buck, told him his condition and promised to reform. He received generous assistance from the Major and others, and for a time behaved better. But only for a time. In a little while he was back in his old ways, neglecting his business and gambling, it is said, with money belonging to his clients. He seemed to lose his naturally good principles, and his friends—or many of them, at least—gave him up in despair. He had moved his office from Tryon Row and took desk room with Jerome Buck in The Eccaning Foot butking. His desk, safe and everything else was taken by creditors the other day, so that now there is nothing out his name to represent him there. He gave up his rooms in East Twenty-eighth-st, some time ago at the request of his landlady, whom he still owes for rent. The other day he asked a gentleman whom he had known years ago to cash a check for \$25. It was on a downtown bank where Benedlet had not had a penny to his credit in many a day. Out of regard for the lambly the friend decided not to expose Benedlet. Other creditors, however, are not swayed by such feelings. A number of these have been looking for the young atorney and threaten punishment if they find him. Benedlet was seen on Saturday going up Broadway, apparently in a half dazed condition. None of his acquaintances that come he found last night have heard of him since and they fear that he has drowned hinself. He is a trifle above the medium height, rather slim, with regular features, light complexion and a heavy sandy mustache and is partly baid.

"He was not what you would call a drinking man." said Major Buck last night, "but he possessed such a sensitive, nervous constitution that a little would upset him completely. Naturally he was a splendid fellow, and I was never more astont hed at anything then to have him turn out as he has. My connidence in him was unbounded, for I knew him when he was a splendid fellow, and I was never more astont hed at anythi ng money. In October he went to Major Buck, told him his condi-

intile box."

Mr. Scaring, another of Benedict's friends, who had generously assisted him, expressed similar sentiments. "Oliver might have been earning \$10,000 a year if he had only kept straight," he added, "for he was readly a bright young man and one that made lots of friends." Another said: "I feel particularly sorry on Dr. Bridgman's account for he feels it keenly. The doctor has done all he could, but his efferts to save his relative were unavailing."

are count, but his carries to save his relative were una-vailing."

Dr. Bridgman was not at home last evening when the reporter called, but from all that could be learned he had not heard the rumor of his wrother-in-law's suicide. Some of Benedict's friends believe that he has become insane and has wandered off like the unfortunate Mr.

CONTESTED BY HIS WIDOW AND DAUGHTER. Boston, March 22,-A hearing was held in the Suffolk ounty Probate Court to-day in the matter of admitting to probate the will of John Amory Codman, who left as estate valued at over \$100,000. His will provides that \$5,000 shall be paid his wife and that \$40,000 be paid to \$5,000 shall be paid his wife and that \$40,000 be paid to Ediza Ann Hales Kimball, who is also bequeathed the income of a certain sum, and upon Mrs. Codman's death a further lump sum of \$14,000. The family of the testator, the widow and daughter, object to the bequests to Mrs. Kimball, alleging that she was Mr. Codman's mistress and that she wrongfully influenced him. It is also claimed that the deceased man was of unsound mind.

PHILADELPHIA INFRINGING PATENT RIGHTS. PHILADELPHIA, March 22 (*special*).—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Butler, argument was heard in the suit of the Warwick Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, against the city of Philadelphia to prevent the usage of the company's pat-ented fire engine harness which they claim is in use in this city. It was shown that the claim in the plaintiff's patent advice for suspending the harness over the place occupied by horses in engine houses had already been decided in their favor in other piaces, Judge Butler rendered a like decision. COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

THE PRESIDENT DECLARES HIS CHOICE.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AN

NOUNCED-MICHIGAN HEADS THE LIST.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The President has appointed the following Interstate Commerce Commissioners: Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six

William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for the term of fly Augustus Schoonmaker, of New-York, for the term of Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, for the term of three

Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, for the term of two years The fact that ex-Judge Cooley's name heads the list does not necessarily indicate that he will be chairman of the Commission, as it must select its own chairman.

SKETCHES OF THE COMMISSIONERS. Thomas M Cooley was born at Attica, N. Y., in 1824. He studied law in this State and removed to Michigan in 1843, where he has since resided. In 1857 he was elected compiler of the State laws and in 1858 he was thosen reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was chosen by the regents as commissioner to organize the law department of the University of Michigan and he has ever since been connected with it. In 1864 he was elected ever since been connected with it. In 1864 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan and was re-elected in 1860 and in 1877. He was nominated by the Republicans for re-election in 1885 and was defeated. Mr. Cooley is the author of numerous standard legal works and holds high rank as a jurist. He was appointed last December by United States Judge Gresham as receiver of the Wabash Railroad Company.

William R. Morrison, who has been one of the most in

teresting figures in the political field during the past few years, was born in Monroe County, Ill., on September 24 1825. He was reared on a farm, and after receiving a common-school education he was for some time a student at McKendree College. He served in the Mexican war as enit Court of Monroe County. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Waterloo, where he has since made his home. From 1854 to 1860 he was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. serving as Speaker the last two years. During the civil war he served in the Union army as colonel of the 49th Illinois Regiment, which he commanded at Fort Donel son, where he was severely wounded. He was elected to the XXXVIIIth Congress as a Democrat, serving from December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1865. In 1864 he was defeated for re-election and in 1866 hs was again in the Legislature. In 1872 he was elected to

the XLIHid Congress and served continually from December 1, 1873, antil March 3, 1887. Last year he was defeated by John Baker (Rep.), who had defeated him in 1864 and 1866. In this last contest his defeat was largely due to his position on the tariff question. In 1874 speaker Kerr assonished the country by maining Mr. Morrison as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, passing by old and experienced members like 8, 8, Cox and Fernando Wood, who were active candidates for the place. He also held the same position in the last two Congresses. In this position and others of importance in Congress Mr. Morrison has been a hard worker. He is bold and confident, and rarely takes advice from any one. He has the reputation of being a skilled campaign organizer, but as a tactician and parliamentary leader he has not been very successful in Congress, considering the opportunities he enjoyed under Kerr and Carlisla. He has taken a prominent part in important legislation, but he is best known to the country for his persistent attack upon the tariff systom. These began when he was first made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and were kept of, in and out of season, until the close of his Congressional career. In 1883 Mr. Morrison was the leading Democratic candidate against General Logan before the littless Legislature for United States senator. the XLHid Congress and served continually

lilnois Legislature for United States Senator.

Augustus Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., was bera at He was educated in the district schools of Uister County, and also by private study. He was brought up on a farm, but subsequently studied law, and since 1853 has practised that profession. He was the law partner of the late town superintendent of schools, and during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862 he was a trustee of the Kingston village. From 1853 to 1870 he was a member of the Kingston School Board. He was also County Judge of Ulster County for two terms, 1863-1871. In 1875 Mr. Schoonmaker was closted to the State Senate as a Demo-crat from the XIVth District (Greene and Ulster County by a majority of 2.585, in a total vote of 19.579. In 1877 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Benoberatic Covention for Attorney-Goneral, and was elected by a pinrality of 11.541 over Mr. Tremain, the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. The storm divided the New-England coast. The interruption of telegraph service by all lines in consequence of the storm was serious. The high winds divided, Hamilton Ward, who was elected by a pinrality of 11.541 over Mr. Tremain, the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was a nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. The storm divided for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. The storm divided for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. The storm was serious. The high winds a many large ease of rain and flurry-tos of snow. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated by the Ecpublican candidate. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was nominated for Attaining a maximum of thirty-two inlies at 9.20 p. in. In 1870 Mr. Schoonmaker was senator Hardenburg from 1856 to 1872, the year of the

Achaee F. Walker is assolutionly consolutions and achae Republican in politics. He statiled his with Senator Edmunds. He served as a coloned in the Union Army, and since the War has practised law at Rutland. In the Vermont Senate he has taken a leading part in framing lexislation to solve the railway problem, and has given much study to the question.

Walter L Brazz was born in Alabama in 1838, but resided in Arkansas from 1843 until 1861. He was edmeated at Harvard University and Cambridge Law School and practised law in Alabama for some years. At the close of the war be settled in Alabama and was for some years the law partner of General Morgan. He has been a leading Democrat in that state for some years, and has served as National delegate, Presidential elector and member of the Democratic National Committee. In 1881 he was made president of the Alabama state Railwad Commission and served in that position four years, during which time many important questions arising between the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

INDICIMENTS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

ONE OF THE SUSPECTED BOODLEMEN DISAPPEARS

-THE OTHERS REMAIN STEADY. Cincago, March 22.—The most trustworthy information that can be obtained concerning the number of indict-ments which will be returned by the special Grand Jury of the county against the alleged boollers places the total at about twenty. Eleven are said to be against commissioners and ex-commissioners, and the others against merchants and contractors who have been their coadjutors and assistants in the work of plundering the county treasury. It is stated that the Sheriff will not easily find ex-Commissioner Johnny Haningan of the suspects if sent to look for him. About a week ago he sought counsel of a friend a week ago he sought counsel of a friend as to the activisability of "skipping out," and was told that, as he had no family, he had perhaps better go. The next day some of his old cronies braced him up a little, and he gave notice that he would stay and first it out. Hannigan was a spectator at the proceedings in the Criminal Court has Tuesday, and soon after the boodile contingent had loft the building he appeared at his boarding-house, whence he immediately disappeared, and has not been seen since. None of the other suspects have left up to this.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS STIRRING. PROVIDENCE, March 22 (Special).—The Republicae State Central Committee met to-day for organization. Isaac F. Williams, of Bristol, was re-elected chairman Eugene F. Warner, of Coventry, secretary; Clinton D Sellew, of Providence, treasurer; and Almon K. Goodwin of Pawtucket, Thomas W. Chace, of East Greenwich, and Horace A. Jenkes, of Woodsocket, Executive Committee. The feeling all over the State was reported to be strongly The feeling all over the State was reported to be strongly in favor of the Republican State ticket. Measures were taken looking toward an active and viscous campaign.

At a well-attended meeting of the thode island Republican League to day, the Republican State ticket was manimonally indersed. The Young Men's Republican Club will hold a mass meeting at Music Hall in this city on Friday night when addresses will be imadeby Professor Alonzo Williams, of Brown University; Henry Cabot Lodge, Rathbone Gardner and John C. Wyman.

SHAKING UP THE DEPARTMENTS. CHICAGO, March 22.—County Attorney Bliss appeared before Judge Tully in the Circuit Court to-day and filed a petition calling on the county officers and the heads of the various departments to appear before the court and the various departments to appear before the court as show cause why the expenses of the various departments of the county should not be reduced. 25 per cent and ask-ing them to show the number of employes, by what au-thority they were appointed and under what rule of court the salaries were paid. Judge Tully entered an order for their answer on Tuesday next.

TRYING TO ENJOIN MAYOR HARRISON. CHICAGO, March 22,-A. Wilson, the proprietor of a notorious resort in State-st., known as the Aleazar, has begun suit in the Circuit Court against Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police Elbersoid, to enjoin them from inter-fering with his "business." Wilson states that on December 5 he filed an application for a renewal of his cember 5 he filed an application for a renewal of his license, accompanied by a petition signed by residents of his neighborhood who represented \$2,000,000 worth of property. He obtained his renewal, but he was informed by the Mayor that he must close up his place, upon the grounds that he kept a disorderly house. This he denies. The suit is in the nature of a test case, to see whether the police can cless the concert halls.

WILL CARTER HARRISON ACCEPT! CHICAGO, March 22 (Special).—The Democratic prima-ries were held to-day and the convention will be held tomorrow. The general impression is that Mayor Harrison will be renominated by acclaimation, that he will take the matter under advisement for a day or two and finally "yield to the unanimous voice" of his party. It is thought that Stauber, the Socialist candidate for Treas-

urer, will be indorsed by the Democrats, and Cox, Socialist, for Attorney. Mayor Harrison said to-day:

Socialist, for Attorney. Mayor Harrison said to-day:

My letter of withdrawal meant just exactly what it said. I
do not mean to say that I would not reconsider fix the proper
induce: ents were offered. Say, for instance, that Jodg good
Republicans would sign a call asking me to run.
Before I a
o'clock on election day the Labor vote for Nelson will have
reached such proportions as to stampeds many citizens of
both the old parties out of party, and for every such vote Joh
A. Roche gets Carter Harrison will get 150. The Republicans will vote for me just as they did for Mayor Howitt in
New-York.

This is all accepted as showing that Harrison will run

BELATED WINTER WEATHER. RUMORED WRECK OF A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A NEW-YORK EXPRESS ON THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA SAID TO HAVE MET WITH DIS-

SCRANTON, March 22 (Special). - One of the worst snowstorms ever experienced in Northwestern Pennsylvania has prevailed all day and still continues. A report of the wrecking of the passenger train due here from New-York City at 9:05 p. m. on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Ratiroad has been received, but its truth cannot be ascertained, no wires excepting the railroad company's being in service between here and Goulds-boro, near which place this disaster is said to have oc-

DEEP SNOW FALLS IN THE NORTH.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE TO TELEGRAPH WIRES-TRAINS DELAYED BY FALLEN POLES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 22 (Special).-The severest now storm of winter began along the Hudson at 3 o'clock this morning and continued with great severity about twelve hours and it was accompanied by a high wind from the north. The snow was wet and heavy and therefore remained where it fell. It coiled about tele-graph, telephone and electric light wires till the coils were an inch and a half in diameter and then the wires began to give way under the great weight and the result has been disastrous. In every direction wires and poles have fallen and after 9 o'clock this morning all telegraphic communication was cut off for the day on all the ratiroads running in counties along the river. Poles and wires have fallen upon the tracks and the utmost caution has been necessary in the running of trains. Four big poles with wires connected fell across the track of the Hudson River Railroad this morning track of the Hudson River Railroad this morning near Peekskill and express trains bound North were de-tained at the spot about half an hour. The storm seemed to be heaviest between New-Hamburg and Peekskill. At Fishkill nearly a foot of snow fell, and there and at other places a large number of young and valuable trees have been destroyed, forn down or stripped of their branches.

Saratoga, March 22 (Special) .- Over one foot of snew fell throughout this section to-day. Telegraph and telephone wires have been seriously interfered with. The been one of the worst of the winter-spring only are almost impassable.

CANAJOHARIE, N. J., March 22.-A blinding snowstorm prevailed in the Mohawk Valley to-day, fully fifteen inches of snow having fallen. The storm impedes rail-way travel and delays back mails.

HANOVER, N. H., March 22 (Special).-A severe snowtorm has been raging here since early this morning. Four inches have been added to the three feet already on the ground,

THE MISSOURI RISING STILL HIGHER.

BISMARCK, March 22.-The Missouri fell about twelve inches last night, and this morning stood at the highwater mark of 1881. The railroad men and de tained passengers were thinking they would have quick relief, when the water began to rise again, and has risen a foot since. The train from the East was delayed twenty minutes this afternoon by a rise in Apple Creek, three miles east. If the water in this creek rises much more it will be impossible for trains to come to Bismarck. There is no longer any doubt of the drowning of the Jackson family at Painted Woods-father, mother and two children.

MUCH ANNOYANCE FROM BROKEN WIRES, About 2 a.m. yesterlay a high wind swept down from the northeast upon the city and Bay with the force of half a gale. The sea on the Bay ran unusually high and

but the hope was expressed that the wind would subside and before the same time to-day the pressure of business would be relieved.

In Wall street no little inconvenience was caused by the interruption of private wires, orders were sent to brokers by the public lines and the delay was so great as to interfere with the business at all the exchanges.

A few minutes before 7 a. n. yesterday a telephone pole, loaded with unlety wires, fell from the weight of the snow across the Morris and Essex Raifroad track just east of Lineoin-ave, Newark. A moment later the two poles further east also fell across the track. An east-bound freight train, drawn by the engine Madison, rounded the enrye between Sectlandest, and Lineoin ave, just after the first pole fell, and as the snow had covered the cab window the engineer did not perceive the pole. The locomotive ran into it, and before the locomotive could be brought to a standstill the headilight and other parts of the engine front had been carried away. A gang of men was at once set at work and in fifteen infinites had cleared away the poles and wires so that the track was free. To do this the wires were severed on several poles, which cut off all telephonic communication with the southwestern part of Orange and with all places west of Orrnge on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

HAMILTON DISSTON KILLED.

RUN OVER BY A LOCOMOTIVE NEAR PHILADELPHIA -THE FAGINEER KNEW NOTHING OF IT.

The cowcatcher of the locomotive which brought the 7:45 o'clock train from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad into Jersey City last night was covered with blood and hair. The engineer of the train knew nothing of any accident that could cause this state of

things. conductor of the next train from Philadeiphia brought the news that Hamilton Distron, a well-known and wealthy resident of Disston, a well-known and wealthy resident of Philadelphia, had been instantly killed at Facony, Penn., a station about twelve miles from Philadelphia, by the express train which preceded his to New-York.

Mr. Disston was at the head of an extensive manufacturing establishment which makes saws and files and in which many hundred men are employed. He was about forty-five years old.

HAVING A WOMAN LOCKED UP BY MISTAKE

MRS, COLLIGAN THINKS SHE WAS IN ERROR IN ACCUSING MRS. BUSBANDS.

Mrs. Bella Husbands, the wife of the assistant sexton of the Church of the Holy Communion, was held in \$1,000 bail at Jefferson Market Police Court yeste rday for exam-

of the Church of the Holy Communion, was held in \$1,000 bail at Jefferson Market Police Court yeste rday for examination Tuesday on a charge of having stolen \$48 from the satchel of Mrs. Sarah Collican, of No. 63 North Third-st., Hoboken, in a Fourteentisst, store on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Husbands lives with her husband and three children at No. .22 West Seventeenth-st. The young-stof the cultifren is only three weeks old. Taking advantage of the pleasant weather and the presence of her mother on Monday, site started out to do some shopping. She had just reached the Fourteentisst, place and was pushing open the storm door when Mrs. Colligan rushed up to her, selzed her, accused her of stealing the money and handed her over to the private detective, and despite her protestations of innocence and tears, she was locked up over mr., I in the Mercer Street Station. She asked the officials there repeatedly to send for her husband, and though they told her that tacy had done so, no message was received by him.

Mrs. Husbands had once before been taken sick in the street and sent to Bellevue Hospital, and when she did not return home Mr. Husbands spont half the inight in visiting the various hospitals in search of her. Shortly after he had started out to renew the search yesterday morning a message was received by Mrs. Either Gregg, Mrs. Husbands's mother, that her daughter was in the Jefferson Market Police Court. She at once hurried down and secured the services of a lawyer. The complainant, Mrs. Colligan, became considerably mixed up in her statements, but Justice O'Railly held Mrs. Husbands in \$1,000 for examination. Mr. Husbands was informed and appealed to the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, for assistance. Dr. Mottet went on Mrs. Husbands was informed and appealed to the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, for assistance. Dr. Mottet went on Mrs. Husbands's morned and appealed to the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, for assistance.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER LAUNCHED. BATH. Me., March 22.—The tour masted, comble-decentre-board schooner T. A. Lamberd to by the build B. W. and H. T. Morse, A. Lamberd this city, was faund this morning. Sie in the largest schooner ever built in Mer dimensions being Longth 247 feet, breadth 46 feet, depth 27 feet. She is of 1,650 tons register. Captin Bas of the schooner Augustus Hunt, will command her.

LARGE FORTUNE LEFT BY MRS. FALES.
PHILADRIPHIA. March 22 (Special).—The will of the late
Mrs. Ann E. Falis was admitted to probate to-day. The estate is valued at over \$50,000,000, and is left entire to her
daughter, Mrs. Hanrietta R. F. Haker, wife of President
Alfred G. Baker, of the Academy of Music.

FATEFUL HOURS FOR CLEARY

THE JURY DELIBERATING ON HIS CASE.

THEY GO OUT AT 11:12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT-NO WORD FROM THEM AT 1 A. M .- THE JURY LOCKED UP AT 1:40-CLOSING

SCENES OF THE TRIAL The jury in the Cleary trial retired for consultation at twelve minutes past 11 o'clock last night. At 1:40 a. m. Judge Barrett left the Court House and the jury were locked up for the night. Cleary

was taken to the Tombs by Under Sheriff Sexton and Order of Arrest Clerk Bernard Martin. The court will sit this morning at 11 o'clock, when some report is hoped from the perplexed jurors. After Justice Barrett had finished his charge at 10:40 Mr. Shafer presented seventy-nine requests to charge, the majority of which he read. Some of them were so worded as to appear misleading, and in accepting them Justice Barrett added explanations in accordance with the principles already

"I ask your Honor to charge that if they have received any impression as to your Honor's opinion in regard to the facts of the case they must give no weight to it."

laid down by him. The lawyer took numerous ex-

ceptions to phrases used in the charge and finally

"Well," said Justice Barrett, "this is the first time that I was ever asked to so charge, and I don't know what the motive may be in asking it; but I see no objection, and I do so charge. You are the sole judges of the facts, gentlemen

"I except," said Mr. Shafer, "to your Honor's saying you see no objection, and I except to what you say about motive. My only motive is my duty to my client."

Having thus delivered himself the great objector

finally sat down. The second juror inquired: "Your Honor, must we consider the evidence of Fullgraff and Duffy

and accept it if it appears reasonable and probable, no matter how distasteful it may be to us?" To this the Judge responded in the affirmative and the jury filed out. Justice Barrett retired to his private room. Cleary, who now wore an extremely dejected look, waited in an adjoining room

with his counsel. Many of the spectators after lingering awhile went home. Those who remained assembled in groups in the courtroom or in the corridors and

talked over the probabilities of the case. The time from 11:30 p. m to 1 a. m. dragged heavily for the few friends of Cleary and the carious who stayed in the courtroom for the chance of a verdict. Judge Barrett said at 12 o'clock that he would want for an hour or two for the jury to come in. If there was no sign of a verdict then he would order the jurors to be locked up for the night and go

home himself. At 1 a. m. there was no sign of an agreement, though the court was still open and the corridors were well filled with loungers. Cleary was in the adjoining court room, in charge of Under Sheriff Sexton and Order-of-Arrest Clerk "Barny" Martin. His daughter and his son went home just after the jury had gone out. "Fatty" Walsh, keeper of the lombs, dropped in the court room after midnight. Ex-Senator Grady was also there during the time of waiting for the

THE LAST DAY OF THE TRIAL. CLOSING THE EVIDENCE-MESSRS. DOUGHERTY AND

NICOLL SUM UP-THE JUDGE'S CHARGE. When the Court opened yesterday morning the crossexamination of Cleary was resumed and for ninety minutes he was tortured by Mr. Nicoli's keen questions. They were inquiries that showed that the record was the worst evidence against the ex-Alderman, Mr. Nicoli compelled Cleary to say that he had never before August 30, 1884, attended a meeting of the Board at 9 a. m.; that the regular nour was I p. m.; that he never even asked Moloney when he came to him that ing what the meeting was for; that the men who voted in favor of the Broadway road were the same as those who supported every other road the Thirty-fourth-st. road-a which Duffy explained by the statement that there was "a combine agin it." Cleary, however, denied violently that the curious fact of all these persons, bitterly fighting over politics, but uniting ardently on "bus

iness," was any evidence of a "combine." Ex-Alderman Reilly, the only remaining member of same story of wronged innocence and good motives that he and the convicts have told all along, and his answers to Mr. Nicoll showed him to be a stupid, negligent creatwas for, didn't ask Moloney, knew all along that a meeting under such conditions did violence to the rules, and

went away not knowing what emergency had arisen to justify such a meeting.

A queer attempt was made by the defence to confuse the record by alleging that other business was done at the meeting of Au-gust 30, before the Broadway business, but Clerk Twomey was recalled and stoutly insisted on the correctness of his record. Daniel Mooney was the last witness. He told

of Cleary's good character. MR. DOUGHERTY SUMS UP.

Then the court took its usual recess for luncheon, and when the jury was again in its box Mr. Dougherty began his speech for the defence. He was heard with close interest by every juror. Sometimes he rose to dazzling heights of rhetoric, and his pathetic passages were sincere and dramatic. Among other things that he sail

forever." I You gentlemen, are at this moment exercising the highest You, gentlemen, are at this moment exercising the highest functions of the Derry! I implore you, listen, listen to me, while I show you why you should litt the clouds of suspicion and danger that have gathered about the head of Thomas

Cleary.
The crime of bribery is a crime of the rich against the The crune of ordery is a crime of the rich against the poor.

An interential agreement, is it! It was the interence of his constact that he had made a corrupt bargain. Great God in heaven! has it come to this, that in this land of lieve, a man is deprived of his heavily deprived of his property, deprived of the society of those he loves, ay, more than his life, and who love him with the tenierness of wife and mother and child, deprived of home and loved ones, and throat, mamonisy thrust into a felon's cell, upon an interence! Think of it! An inference!

This was said as the climax of a long and splendid piece of oratory, delivered with pathetic effect and in tones of exquisite sympathy, and when he had finished Jucor Squire wheel his eyes and Jucor Hawes showed traces of profound feeling. Cleary's daughters gave way to their emotion and Cleary yawned:

Here are other extracts from Mr. Dougherty's speech:

What is the mornia expect given they also known in

What do the people expect when they elect ignorant men to office! Do they ask Thomas Cleary to be a Solon or a Lycur-

gus I
I do not doubt that there were bribes taken. Ja line probably got it, because Jachne was one of the prominent men.
De Lacy and the rest of the fugitives probably got it.

De Lacy and the leaf of the stage.

A detective is a dog.

It is not necessary that you should believe Katie Metz to have been a liar in order to disbelieve her testimony.

These nea were aniettered, uncultivated, but nonest, we have statesmen in Philadelphia who spell common wealth with a "k." as fool.

We have statesmen in Philadelphia who spelt commonwealth with a " k."

"Jako " Sharp is no fool.

You have an able prosecutor here, gentlemen. Mr. Nicoli's future is assured. It must be a greatingne. If it generosity, his ability, his courage, his respective to the large property, his ability, his courage, his respective to the large particular. Already he has won renown. But he is here, charged, surcharged with a determination to convict. Of all the infernal villains I ever heard of those Lyddy brothers are the worst.

And now I have but to bid you, to implore you, to do justice to Thomas Cleary. If you have a business which ansatans and supports you and your little ones, do not rob him of his, but do justice to Cleary. If you have children, think of his motheriess girls. Take not from them all that gives them life and hope, but do justice to Cleary. In the name of the other hand of your would have him do unto you.

MR. NICOLL'S ARGUMENT.

MR. NICOLL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Nicoll began the summing up for the prosecution at 5:30. The crime of bribery, he said, was in the nature at 5:30. The crime of bribery, he said, was in the nature of things almost an impossible one to prove. Only the evidence of an accomplice could establish it in most cases. And to discredit the testimony of an informer was to give the guilty perfect immunity. As to the evidence of Fullgraff and Duffy—the only evidence on which the defendant could be convicted—one could have confidence in its truth, though no respect at all for the character of the men who gave it. In Fordinand Wart's trial the most important evidence against nand Ward's trial the most important cridence the defendant was that of a convict, James D. Fin